

did not bear a plain and conspicuous statement prescribed by regulation of this Department indicating that it fell below such standard.

On April 30, July 5, August 1, and August 30, 1935, the G. L. Webster Co., Inc., and R. Schayowitz & Son, Detroit, Mich., having appeared as claimants for respective portions of the property, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond conditioned that it be relabeled under the supervision of this Department.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24774. Adulteration of lemon extract. U. S. v. 221 Bottles, et al., of Lemon Extract. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 35278, 35382, 35414. Sample nos. 6009-B, 14073-B, 37043-B.)

These cases involved shipments of lemon extract that contained isopropyl alcohol.

On or about March 22, 1935, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 221 bottles of lemon extract at Fort Monroe, Va. On or about April 19 and April 30, 1935, libels were filed against 117 bottles of lemon extract at Bragg, N. C., and 5 cartons of lemon extract at Atlanta, Ga. The libels charged that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce between the dates of February 11 and February 21, 1935, by the de Calais Laboratories, from New York, N. Y., and that it was adulterated in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Calais Brand Pure Lemon Extract de Calais Laboratoire * * * New York, N. Y."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that a substance, isopropyl alcohol, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality, and had been substituted for lemon extract. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article contained an added poisonous and deleterious ingredient, isopropyl alcohol, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On May 25, July 13, and September 12, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24775. Adulteration of canned field peas. U. S. v. 32 Cases of Canned Field Peas. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35418. Sample no. 6015-B.)

This case involved a shipment of canned field peas which were worm-infested and moldy.

On April 27, 1935, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 32 cases of canned field peas at Jacksonville, Fla., consigned by Crine Enterprise, Inc., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce on or about August 14, 1934, from Cairo, Ga., into the State of Florida, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Crine's Quality Field Peas * * * Packed by Crine Enterprises, Inc. Cairo, Ga."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy and decomposed vegetable substance.

On May 29, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24776. Adulteration of assorted jams and jellies. U. S. v. 54 Cases of Assorted Jams and Jellies. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35421. Sample nos. 26216-B to 26223-B, incl.)

These cases involved interstate shipments of assorted jams and jellies that contained lead in an amount that might have rendered them harmful to health.

On May 3, 1935, the United States attorney for the District of Wyoming, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 54 cases of assorted jams and jellies at Cheyenne, Wyo., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce between the dates of February 16, 1934, and February 16, 1935, by the Pure Food Manufacturing Co., from Denver, Colo., and charging adulter-